

PORTER CLEARED AFTER TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE ON PART OF JURORS

Man Charged With Murder of
Ralph Connell Near Tula-
rosa in June, 1914, Is Found
Not Guilty.

CLANCY ATTACKS HOLT WHO RETALIATES HOTLY

Attorney General Makes Re-
marks Caustic Enough to
Form One of the High Lights
of Lengthy Trial.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Los Cruces, N. M., Sept. 23.—James L. Porter did not murder Ralph Connell, near Tularosa, Otero county, in June of 1914. So held a jury of twelve good men and true in Los Cruces at 6:30 o'clock this evening, after deliberations lasting two hours.

The Porter case has been one of the hardest fought ever tried in New Mexico and much bitter feeling and many warm clashes have resulted from it, not least of which was the clash of the attorney general, Frank W. Clancy, who has been assisting in the prosecution, and State Senator H. B. Holt, of counsel for the defense.

The attorney general charged Holt, by implication, at least, with having used his official position as a member of the legislature to work for the passage of a bill which would affect the case. Holt said that this statement was wholly false, that the attorney general knew it was false, and that he had made it deliberately.

Speaks Nearly All Day.

The attorney general, closing for the state, spoke from 9 o'clock this morning to 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. He used his first forty-five minutes of time, notwithstanding that this was the fourth day of argument on the case, in explaining his position in the case and defining his position, and in defending himself from charges which he said counsel had made against him.

Mr. Clancy's remarks were caustic enough to form one of the high lights of the trial. After completing this defense of himself he began a bitter attack on Senator Holt, not confining himself to the record in the case, or to the senator's conduct as an attorney, but going into his personal record. Mr. Clancy began to tell the jury, which was eleven-twelfth Spanish-American, that the entire jury list of Otero county last October had been quashed because it contained the names of no citizens of Spanish-American descent.

Holt Enters Objection.

Senator Holt objected to this, declaring that the statement was not shown in the record, was highly prejudicial to the interests of the defendant and that he believed it was made solely with the purpose of creating a prejudice in the minds of the jurors. The court sustained the objection, instructing the jury to disregard the statement.

Mr. Clancy then undertook to answer how Senator Holt, as an attorney in the case and a member of the upper house of the state legislature, had worked for a bill to prohibit the state from taking a change of venue to prevent the removal of the case from Otero county, where Clancy said Holt knew on jury could be secured that would convict Porter. The court sustained objections to this statement also, directing the jury not to consider it. The court also sustained objection to the statement that Connell, the murdered man, had been acquitted of a perjury charge in Roswell, on the ground that this was not in the record.

Holt Makes Allegation.

At the close of Clancy's address Holt made the statement already quoted in regard to the faculty of the attorney general's statements in regard to his Holt's activities.

With six attorneys participating in the argument, objections were made to the remarks of Mr. Clancy alone. The court sustained four of the six objections made against his remarks.

Judge Colin Seibelt began reading his charge to the jury at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon. The jury paid marked attention to the judge's charge and returned at 4:30. Under the instructions the verdict had to be one of first degree murder or of acquittal.

REACTION TO FOLLOW 'CHAMPAGNE PROSPERITY'

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
San Francisco, Sept. 23.—The exciting champagne prosperity in this country, due to the war, is certain to be followed by a decline in the conclusion of hostilities unless this country prepares to prevent it, said Milton T. Herlick, former American ambassador to France in an address today at the San Francisco Commercial club.

The preventive he suggested, can be found in the formation of a non-partisan, non-political tariff commission with power to raise and lower tariffs to meet the exigencies of the situation.

He urged that all commercial bodies impress upon congress the advisability of such legislation.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST.
Washington, Sept. 23.—New Mexico, Friday, fair, Saturday partly cloudy and unsettled.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; minimum, 58 degrees; range, 22 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 68 degrees; southwest wind, clear.

CHICAGO BANKERS WANT JUST TAXATION LAW

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chicago, Sept. 23.—Representatives of Chicago bankers today appeared before the board of review and argued for a reduction of 25 per cent in assessments against banks. Revisions, laws and the taxing system were severely criticized. The financiers laid the appeal for lower taxation to "unsettled business conditions."

"The banks have no desire to shirk taxation," said George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank. "What we want is an equitable assessment. Horizontal reductions ought to be made from a bank book's value. The unearned interest, where there is any, should be deducted, then the value of the federal reserve stock held by the bank and the real estate. From the balance a 25 per cent reduction ought to be made."

"This year we are particularly justified in asking for a liberal reduction. There has been little demand for money. It is due to unsettled business conditions that much money is lying idle in the banks. People who have money fear to invest it in new business ventures."

The present assessment is 33 per cent. The board took the matter under advisement.

LOAN COMPANY SUES EL PASO MORNING TIMES

W. C. Oestreich and Guaranty
Loan Concern Ask \$82,500
for Alleged Libel on Part of
Texas Paper.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
El Paso, Tex., Sept. 23.—W. C. Oestreich and the Stockmen's Guaranty Loan company, of Albuquerque, today filed suit in the United States court here asking judgment of \$82,500 against the Morning Times for libel.

The case grows out of the publication on July 24 last of the arrest here, at the request of the New Mexico authorities, of Len J. Chase, an agent of the company. The article in question, the complaint states, caused the New Mexico state auditor to institute an investigation which resulted in the closing of the company's office and a direct loss of \$10,000. The company, it is further alleged, lost the \$1,500 subscription of Alamo Brothers, of Alamo, and was compelled to return \$1,000 to Mrs. Lulu Bueche and \$1,000 to Mrs. E. H. Matthews.

Expenses and losses in refuting the allegations of the article complained of are calculated at \$10,000 and the loss of future business at \$25,000. Exemplary damages of \$25,000 and the costs of suit also are asked, making the total as given. The complaint is signed by A. E. Mann and Stafford & Mahan.

NO MORE PASSPORTS GRANTED BY BULGARIA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Sofia, Sept. 23 (via London, Sept. 23, 5:23 p. m.).—The Bulgarian government announced today that no more passports would be issued to persons departing for foreign countries, owing to uncertain conditions.

Youths of the class of 1916 must appear for physical examination prior to October 20.

The government has prohibited exportation of all foodstuffs, fuel, illuminating oils, metals and textiles.

BULGARIAN SOLDIERS LEAVE SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Sept. 23, (via Paris 6:58 p. m.).—Three hundred Bulgarian officers and men will leave Switzerland on a special train for Sofia Friday, traveling by way of Austria.

BULGARIANS ORDERED HOME FOR SERVICE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Granite City, Ill., Sept. 23.—All Bulgarians of legal age were ordered to report as speedily as possible to the consulate of their country in New York, in advertisements printed here today. The advertisement said transportation would be provided to Bulgarians for military duty.

There are about 1,500 Bulgarians of fighting age in the city—Vincennes, Granite City and Madison. Less than 100 of them are naturalized.

Prohibits Gold Exports.
Paris, Sept. 23 (6 p. m.).—The chamber of deputies today ratified the ministerial decree prohibiting the exportation of gold coins, ingots, powder or any other form, and also the exportation of copper and nickel coins.

CARRANZA SOON TO MOVE FROM VERA CRUZ TO CITY OF MEXICO

General Candido Aguilar Moving
Against Bands Which
Have Been Cutting Railroad
Communications.

TRAINS BLOWN UP AND BURNED BY RAIDERS

Ministers of Foreign Affairs
and War Are Last to Leave
Port for Capital of South-
ern Republic.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Sept. 23.—General Carranza now has moved all the departments of his government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and again is preparing to go to the capital himself, according to official information received here today. The ministers of foreign affairs and war were the last to leave.

Advices to the state department indicate that Gen. Candido Aguilar, the Carranza commander, has launched a vigorous campaign against the bands which have been interrupting railway communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

According to telegraphic reports dated today from Vera Cruz, Carranza forces already have engaged some of the bands between Epazaco and Toluca.

Other reports to the department from Vera Cruz said that in a wreck on the Mexican railway north of Epazaco, September 21, a freight train carrying supplies for Mexico City was blown up and burned. The engine was derailed from the train and exploded before the wreckers could reach it. Members of the train guard were reported to have been killed. The bridge on the Inter-oceanic railway, twenty-five miles from Vera Cruz, was said to have been destroyed.

WANTS NO MORE WORK OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

Vera Cruz, Sept. 23.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the constitutional movement, through his secretary, has notified John R. Sullivan, special agent of President Wilson in Mexico, that he does not consider assistance by the Red Cross in Mexico longer necessary.

The United States attacheships Louisiana and New Hampshire have received orders to leave Vera Cruz tomorrow.

AMERICAN DOCTORS REQUIRED BY EUROPE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Sept. 23 (6:28 p. m.).—There will be no course open here to apply to the United States to fill up the necessary complements of medical men if this country cannot produce the requisite doctors, writes Sir James Barr, vice president of the British Medical association and chairman of the committee in the royal army medical corps in appealing for doctors for the armies camp abroad.

"Two thousand five hundred of them are required," declares Sir James, who adds: "Conservation is coming."

LOWDEN WANTS TO BE ILLINOIS GOVERNOR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23.—In a written statement issued here today Frank D. Lowden announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for governor in three weeks.

"If the sentiment which I have found continues, I will be candidate for governor without shadow or pretense of an option, and at the proper time will enter upon and conduct a vigorous campaign."

Mr. Lowden indicated that he would support United States Senator Lawrence V. Sherman for the republican nomination for president.

MEXICO CITY NEEDS MORE FOOD SUPPLIES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Sept. 23.—Brigadier General Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, received a cablegram today from Charles J. O'Connor, in charge of relief work in Mexico City, asking for additional supplies to meet the food shortage existing in the capital.

It was assumed by officials here that although General Carranza had announced that further relief was unnecessary he would not interfere with the work being conducted by the Red Cross.

Stutzgari Palace Damaged.
Geneva, via Paris, Sept. 23, (6:10 p. m.).—News has reached Roman-shorn, Switzerland, that the right wing of the royal palace at Stuttgart was badly damaged in yesterday's air raid by allied aviators. One bomb exploded in the palace. It is known that several members of the royal family were in the residence.

STATES CONTROL MEN WIN AFTER BITTER DEBATE ON FERRIS BILL

Charges and Counter-charges
Feature Closing Session of
Western States Water Pow-
er Conference at Portland.

COLORADO MAN GETS HOT UNDER COLLAR

Agrees to Allow Harsh Criti-
cisms of Montana Senator
and General Land Office
Expunged.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Portland, Ore., Sept. 23.—The factional fight between advocates of state and federal control of water power resources developed a protracted climax at the final session today of the Western States Water Power conference, which adjourned after adopting 28 to 1, the majority report of the resolutions committee declaring for state control of the public domain and calling upon congress to pass a declaratory act recognizing and endorsing the claims of the states as set forth in the resolutions.

A speech by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, in support of a minority report favoring federal control attracted the conference profoundly and brought forth impassioned replies from Senator Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming, Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, Clyde C. Dawson, of Colorado and several others. George Lyon, Jr., of Nebraska, interpreted remarks which later he consented to have expunged from the records.

The situation became dramatic when Mr. Dawson, who said he would not say anything had it not been for a fling at his state, walked into the aisle until he was within a few feet of Senator Walsh and shaking his fist at the Montana senator, said vehemently:

Criticizes Senator Walsh.

"It all becomes a representative of the great state of Montana to throw any rocks at the state of Colorado when the same comes brought trouble in both states."

We will handle our troubles in Colorado if we will handle yours in Montana, and we do not want any society of the interior to do it for us."

He denied that he was the representative of any water power interests or other corporations. He said he did not draft the resolutions alone but had the aid of Senator Smoot and Mr. Bailey, of Salt Lake.

Referring to the secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Taftmann, of the land office, he said:

Fault of System.

"I am not finding fault with these men but with the system that allowed us to more casual because we live in public land areas."

Sentinel Clark said he was glad the minority report of the resolutions was made, "because it shows more clearly and more forcefully than the bill itself, the necessity of the Ferris bill."

"It indicates the time at least," he said, "that water power development for the future shall be carried on under the strong arm of the government of the United States."

How Leaders Stand.

The majority report was turned by Senator Smoot, of Utah, former Governor Huxley, of Idaho, Clyde C. Dawson, of Colorado, E. B. Piper, of Oregon; Howard S. Reed, of Arizona; H. V. Moore, of North Dakota; Senator Clark, of Wyoming, and George Lyon, Jr., of Nebraska.

The minority report on the resolutions introduced by Senator Walsh opposing the principal features of the Ferris bill, was signed by Senator Walsh, Governor Lister, of Washington; W. M. Kearney, of Nevada; and A. E. Chandler, of California.

In answer why the minority report should be adopted, Senator Walsh declared that while Mr. Lyon, of Nebraska, signed the majority resolutions the Nebraska senators supported the report favoring the Ferris bill in congress; that South Dakota is not represented at the conference, but its senators stand by the Ferris bill; that the senators of Kansas favored the bill and one of the Arizona senators signed the majority report favoring the Ferris bill; Nevada, California and Washington were opposed, he said, to the resolutions.

FRENCH DEPUTIES STAND BY MINISTER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Paris, Sept. 23, (6:55 p. m.).—In the chamber of deputies today Deputy DeMoussy criticized the financial policy of Finance Minister Ribot. In reply to the criticism, the minister denied that the government had exceeded its rights and said that interest had been properly used for the French bill, was signed by Senator Walsh, Governor Lister, of Washington; W. M. Kearney, of Nevada; and A. E. Chandler, of California.

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GERMANY AGAIN SHOWS EXTREME DESIRE TO KEEP OUR FRIENDSHIP

Last Berlin Communication
Promises to Show by Acts
That No Discourtesy to
America Is Intended.

PRACTICALLY AGREES TO U. S. POSITION

Visit and Search by All Teu-
ton Commanders and Rules
of International Law Are to
Be Observed Strictly.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Sept. 23.—A note on the case of the ship William P. Fry, Germany has given the United States formal assurance that American vessels carrying conditional contraband will, under no circumstances, be destroyed, even though deemed lawful prizes. The right to destroy American merchantmen if carrying absolute contraband is given that this will be done only in case of extreme necessity as provided by the declaration of London.

Three assurances, together with the acceptance by Germany of the two proposals of the United States, the one to name a joint commission of experts to fix the indemnity for the loss of the Fry, and the other to submit to the Hague the dispute which the case produced over the meaning of the treaty of 1872, produced a favorable effect in official quarters. Just what the practical operation of the new assurances will be, officials were very anxious to learn for under the links of contraband proclaimed by Germany in retaliation for acts of Great Britain nearly everything previously known as conditional contraband has now been made absolute.

May Insist on Treaty.

It is not known as yet what attitude the United States will take in its next note, but it is understood that it may insist on the insistence that the treaty of 1872, and not existing international law, makes American vessels immune from destruction, irrespective of their cargoes. Germany, however, is anxious to submit to arbitration what the meaning of the treaty is on this point, and it is possible that if no further cases of damage occur during the pendency of the arbitration proceeding, the American government will be disposed to await the decision of the arbitral tribunal.

One thing which attracted attention in connection with the German note was the evident necessity of submitting the controversy under their own colors to express the right of visit and search with respect to all American vessels and their cargoes.

The act that Germany referred to yesterday to demonstrate its sympathies for the United States was regarded by many officials as evidence that the Berlin foreign office was disposed to avoid itself of every opportunity to remove causes that have led to the strained relations between the two governments.

Text of the Note.

The note follows:
"With regard first to the settlement of the damage done by experts, the German government believes that it should dispense with the nomination of an umpire. In the case of the settlement of damages hitherto arranged between the German government and a neutral government from similar causes, the experts named by the two parties have always reached an agreement as to the amount of the damage without difficulty should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Assuming that the American government agrees to this, the German government names as its expert Dr. Kopy of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyd's, to begin to award the designation of the American expert."

"The German government declares that it agrees to the proposal of the American government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American Treaty of 1872, 1879 and 1825."

"Therefore, again expressly stated that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty as concluded by the American side, but it will admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights and that this dispute is left to be decided by The Hague tribunal of arbitration."

Suggests the Hague.

"The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by article 23 of The Hague arbitration convention would best be conducted between the foreign office and the American embassy at Berlin. In view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the Imperial ambassador at Washington. In case the American government agrees the foreign office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such a compromise."

"The American government's inquiry whether the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the terms of the treaty stipulations in question, which the arbitral proceedings, have been carefully considered by the German government. From the standpoint of law and equity it is not presented in the opinion from the standpoint of American ships carrying contraband according to its interpretation, until the question is settled by arbitration."

Will Adhere to Laws.

"The German government does not need desert from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war as the declaration of London, unless and insofar as an exception based on a treaty is concerned, Germany is bound to observe. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the German and the American government such an exception could not be taken to be admitted except on the ground of the arbitral award. Moreover, the advantages to Germany which would result from the arbitration which would be the result of the arbitration of the treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion to those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States, for whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare, hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German interpretation since they receive full reparation for any property damage sustained."

"Nevertheless, the German government in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders in German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen, which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conduct of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port."

"On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband, wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the declaration of London."

Hookworm War COVERS GREAT PART OF WORLD

Rockefeller Foundation Re-
ports Infested Area Inhab-
ited by Nearly Billion of
Earth's Population.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, Sept. 23.—The Rockefeller foundation, in making public tonight its annual report, covering the period to the end of 1914, tells what has been accomplished by its international health commission in mitigating the ravages of the hookworm disease in tropical countries.

The report says the relief and control of the disease is an unending task of enormous magnitude, as the infection takes the globe in a zone on both sides of the equator 60 degrees wide and with a population of about 800,000,000.

Thus far plans have been adopted and work begun for the control of the disease in British colonies, Argentina, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada and Egypt.

Many Institutions Received.

In addition to the work undertaken in the British colonies, the commission has responded favorably to institutions from several Central American countries and work has been inaugurated in Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The report makes it clear that the international health commission has not undertaken to eradicate the disease in any country. The accomplishment of this result, it is stated, will require the operation of permanent agencies working over long periods and this should be the work of the governments interested.

The commission's sphere of service, it is stated, is to cooperate with governments of foreign countries in organizing and making effective their own agencies.

In this spirit the report says, the commission has accepted the invitation of eleven foreign countries during the year to cooperate in the relief and control of the disease.

Work in Southern States.

In addition to carrying on its work in foreign countries, the international health commission also has undertaken to complete the mission of the Rockefeller sanitary commission for the eradication of hookworm disease in the southern states. This program, the report states, did not contemplate complete eradication of the disease, but the supervision of the sanitary conditions of the states rather of a comprehensive demonstration in each state part of the presentment of the disease and secondly of the method of breeding and preventing.

This demonstration now is entering its final stage with the inauguration of the so-called intensive campaign which aims, in a limited number of typical communities in each state, it is hoped to show, convincingly the possibility of treating even infested people, and at the same time, of preventing soil pollution, the only way of preventing the recurrence of the disease.

In concluding the report, the point is emphasized that the whole of the commission's work is essentially educational and that its best result is in securing the helpful cooperation of the people in the work of bringing this disease and all other preventable disease under control.

WHAT BULGARIA INTENDS REMAINS UNDISCLOSED TO ENTENTE POWERS

Reported Mobilization Is Even
Doubted in Capitals of Eu-
rope, According to Athens
Dispatch.

FIERCE RESISTANCE BY RUSSIANS CONTINUES

Slav Gains Are Reported in
South Where Mackensen
and Austrians Are Either at
Standstill or Falling Back.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Sept. 23 (10 p. m.).—"The middle of the Balkans," as the London wires terms the latest developments in the Near Eastern peninsula arising out of Bulgaria's order for mobilization, remains unsolved. The greatest uncertainty still exists even in official circles in London as to the intentions of King Ferdinand and his advisers.

In fact, it is not yet certain that the mobilization has begun or that the date has been set for it. One report from Athens says the mobilization has been postponed. It is known, however, that the entente representatives at Sofia and other Balkan capitals still are busy trying to reconstruct the Balkan league and thus prevent Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia from fighting among themselves. As the Bulgarian government appears to have made up its mind, despite the opposition of some parties, it seems likely these diplomatic efforts will have many difficulties to overcome.

Attack on Serbia Begins.

The central powers already have commenced their attempt to make their way through Serbia and one of the intervening neutral countries to the Aegean. With Russia more than holding her own against the Austro-Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, it is believed here the Balkan powers would hesitate before going contrary to the wishes of their big neighbor and protector.

The Russians also are doing better on the northern end of their line and thus far have prevented Field Marshal von Hindenburg from reaching the Istra river, west of Lemberg, where, for the second time, battle has been joined, and are putting up a stubborn fight further down the river, west of Divinsk, where the Germans claim to have penetrated their positions.

Southeast of Vilna, the Russian rear guards, which made possible the escape of the main Vilna army from the German net, are now falling back, and in doing so, have left some prisoners in the hands of the Germans.

Held Hard in South.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has made a slight further advance, but Field Marshal von Mackensen and his Austrian colleagues in the south are at a standstill, or are even being pushed back by the Russian commander, General Brandt.

The big guns continue to boom along the western front and the men on both sides are finding plenty of employment in mining, bombing and air fights, which are now an almost hourly experience.

There also has been something happening in the North sea, the corvettes of the British, a Dutch island off the coast of Friesland, reporting heavy firing to the north last night and again today.

BATTLES IN AIR FEATURE REPORT FROM BERLIN

Berlin, Sept. 23 (via London).—The following statement on military operations was issued today by German army headquarters:

"Western theater: Great activity has ruled along the entire front on the part of the artillery and aviators on both sides."

"An attack apparently directed against our cemetery positions at Muehlebach could not be carried through because of our aviators."

"An enemy aeroplane, set ablaze by our fire, crashed down in a burning condition north of St. Monneville. Another aircraft was forced to land southwest of Valenciennes after an aerial battle. The occupants were made prisoners."

"Four Paris-Meusemont, a German aviator engaged in a battle with two French aviators between the French and German lines, and shot down one machine in a burning condition."

"Eastern theater: Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—West of Lens, where the Deutscher river about thirty miles southeast of Riga, the battle has not yet been concluded. During our counter-attacks yesterday 150 prisoners were taken."

"West of Riga we succeeded in penetrating Russian advanced positions. Seventeen officers, 2,115 men and fourteen machine guns fell into our hands. Counter-attacks against the lines captured by us southwest of Dyvinsk were repulsed. The resistance of the enemy in the district between the positions north of Dyvinsk and east of Babudskai, on the Gawa, has been broken. Our troops are following the retreating enemy who left more than 1,000 prisoners in our hands. On the right wing fighting is